



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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ALEXANDRIA:
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Ex-President Tyler's speech at the Mechanics' Institute, in Richmond, a few evenings ago, has been published. It contains some most agreeable reminiscences of the great men of Virginia, who lived in Richmond, when he was young—Wirt, Wickham, Hay, Call, Warden, &c. In the course of his recollections, Mr. Tyler related the following anecdote:—

"At the time of which I have been speaking, there were but three churches in the city—the Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal church, on Church hill. The Episcopalians and Presbyterians had a minister each—parson Bushy and parson Blair. I never knew two better men. They preached on alternate Sundays at the capital and at the old church on the hill. The same congregation attended on their ministrations. No difference in the forms of service was permitted to interrupt their perfect harmony. They taught the same sublime doctrine, and were too intent on the execution of their holy mission, to dispute about mere external forms and ceremonies. Their lives were unitedly devoted to the high and important task of making good men and good citizens; nor did they deem it necessary in order to accomplish these ends, to make war upon those innocent amusements which serve as a respite from labor and toil. Buchanan's Spring is identified with the Quoit Club, in the innocent festivities of which we good old men sometimes participated. There were illustrations associated with him in these harmless relaxations, whose memories will ever live in the heart of Richmond. Mr. Buchanan lived in a small wooden house, situated in the neighborhood of Mayo's bridge, suited to his condition of old bachelorhood, all trace of which, I suppose, has long since passed away. Under that roof he was once honored by the presence of another divine, who, bringing on suitable credentials, and wearing suitable canonicals, officiated in the place of the two eminent ministers at Church hill and the Capitol. During his stay in Richmond, he was hospitably entertained by Mr. Buchanan. By some arrangement of the toilet, it was, however, accidentally discovered that the new minister was a woman dressed in canonicals. Sometimes thereafter, the two aged ministers dined at the Governor's, when brother Blair indulged in innocent raillery at the expense of brother Buchanan, to the infinite amusement of all present. Mr. Buchanan had, but a few days before, received a letter from his quondam guest, apologizing for her conduct and giving her true patronage to Anna Smith. She was the first woman in America who practically put in force the doctrine of woman's rights."

Doctors will differ. We have before us two letters from Prince William, both of which speak incidentally of the discussion at the late Prince William Court, between the candidates for Congress from this district. One says, "Mr. Shackelford's speech was an able one, and conclusively proved that the Democratic party ought not to support his opponent." The other says, "Gov. Smith made a short speech in reply to Mr. Shackelford, in a brief space, utterly upsetting the objections made to his course, especially from the quarter now arrayed against him."

The late occurrences at Baltimore have aroused attention all over the country. It has become the desire and the interest of the people, every where, to see rowdism put down in Baltimore by the strong arm of the law, for the sake of the example, and to arrest the spread of crime. All magistrates, courts and juries there ought to look to it, that the laws be vindicated.

It should be recorded to the credit of the merchants of the "Flour and Corn Exchange" at Baltimore, that at a similar meeting on Saturday, those present subscribed seven hundred and fifty dollars for the widows of the lately murdered officers. The list is to be kept open for further subscriptions.

The woman, who was some time ago arrested at Constantinople, with four millions of counterfeit Turkish money in her trunk, has just been brought up for trial, but the prisoner demands time to obtain testimony from the United States, which has been granted.

Morgan's (Rep.) majority for Governor in New York, is some 18,000. The opposition have a majority of 72 in the Legislature.—Haskin (anti-Leocompton) is re-elected to Congress—the only district in doubt.

It will be seen by the Foreign News, that the difficulty between Portugal and France, has been settled, under duress—Portugal yielding—but only to the superior force of France. Is the matter to end here?

The murders of the American missionaries at Jaffa, nearly a year ago, have been at last arrested, and are six in number. It is not yet known whether they will be tried at Jerusalem, or given up to the American authorities.

The Automaton Chess-Player, which attracted so much attention in this country from 1826 to 1838, and whose secret was so easily exposed by Edgar A. Poe, is to have a history written by a gentleman familiar with these literature.

The Emperor of Russia has issued Decrees granting certain civil and social rights to the serfs of that empire, and directing the mode in which they can pass from the servile condition to that of the mercantile and property-holding class.

The friends of Seward in New York, are looking to bringing him out as a candidate for the next Presidency—and Douglas' friends are getting their favorite ready.

There are three mail routes now open to California—the overland route, the Tebeantape route, and that via the Isthmus of Panama.

Prof. Hocombe's speech at the State Fair, at Petersburg, on the slavery question is spoken of as having been very able.

A letter from New York, says:—"A self-propelling steam fire-engine, built for the city of New York, by Lea & Larned, made a 'trial trip' on Friday afternoon, from the Novelty Works to the Bowling Green, where it squirted in a most profuse and admirable manner, to the satisfaction of Mayor Tieman, Street Commissioner Cooper, a large number of the firemen, and a miscellaneous crowd. It steered its way through the streets, on Friday, with the skill of a Broadway omnibus driver. It is expected, when the thing goes into commission, that steam will be kept up all the time, day and night, which would be about equivalent to a fire company's sleeping at night with the hose in their hands, ready to start at the first tap of the bell. When the machine reaches the fire, a couple of rods are disconnected, and instantly the same power which brought it there goes to work throwing water through a big or little pipe at a tremendous rate—say 600 or 700 gallons a minute. The power is furnished by an annular steam boiler, with 114 vertical tubes. The whole concerns weighs only some five tons, is about six feet high, and passing through the streets looks like a drunken locomotive broke loose. The streamers thrown on Friday were not accurately measured, but were carried to the top of a five story building, opposite Bowling Green, from which a stream was thrown, from 1½ inch nozzle, about 75 feet higher."

Senator Hammond in his late speech in the Kansas question, directs his attention to the "Kansas question," as the same was presented to the consideration of Congress at its late session, when an issue was joined as to the eligibility or propriety of admitting Kansas into the union under the Leocompton constitution. Adverting to the "tragic scenes of fraud and force" through which the Territory came before Congress with its application in the name of this instrument, he confesses that his "opinion was that the South herself should kick that constitution out of Congress; but, inasmuch as 'the South thought otherwise,' he waived his own convictions in deference to what seemed the almost unanimous wishes of his compatriots.

A terrible catastrophe happened in the New York harbor on Saturday. The propeller Perle, built for a pleasure yacht, but lately employed as a tug on the North river, burst off the foot of Jay street, suddenly, when four persons, namely: Henry Brick, engineer; Edward Downey, fireman; and a pilot and deck hand, whose names could not be ascertained. Downey escaped with only a severe wound on the head, but the others were killed instantaneously. The engineer was thrown by the force of the explosion high into the air, and came down upon the hurricane deck of the steamer Broadway, which gave way, precipitating him to the main deck beneath.

Judge Test, of Indiana, in giving his opinion in a divorce case recently before him, said that "the advocates of free-love could not ask the enactment of a statute more favorable to their views than the present divorce laws of Indiana. Mormon polygamy is better, for that, at least, compels the husband to provide for and protect his numerous wives." We perceive that the people and the public press in many parts of Indiana are earnestly urging a change in these exceptional laws.

Two directed mainly to the purpose of protecting themselves against the shameless horde of married adventurers from other States.

The Augusta Constitutionalists say that Judge Magrath, of the United States Court, in Charleston, recently decided that the liability of a steamboat company for freight does not drop when the goods on freight are landed on a wharf. The shipper is compelled to see that the produce is delivered to the consignee or his order. In case the shipper cannot find or deliver his goods to the consignee, it is his business to have the goods sent to a warehouse, or placed in responsible hands, subject to the order of the owner or consignee.

The conduct of our Minister to China continues to form the theme of unmeasured criticism and abuse in England. Mr. Reed is represented as not only having allowed himself to be the mere cat's paw of Count Putzlin, the Russian Minister, but as having negotiated a treaty less advantageous to the commerce of the United States, than that which had been negotiated by Lord Elgin and Bruce de Gros, on behalf of the governments of England and France.

The Charlottesville Exponent (Dem.) says:—"Our representative in Congress (Mr. P. Powell) was here on Monday last. He was cordially welcomed by his numerous friends, and as indications have been seen of a desire to hold a convention for the purpose of selecting a nominee for our next candidate for Congress, we presume one will be held. As the election is yet more than six months off there will be plenty of time for calling a convention."

The last Fincastle Democrat contains a notice of the death of Mr. Wm. Raines, an old and respected citizen of that place, who was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning, the 23d ult. He died from disease of the heart. In his possession there was found the sum of \$741.68, which was placed in the hands of the Coroner, until some legal claimant called for it. It is said that he has a son living in Augusta county.

On Monday last, the Masonic Fraternity of Danville, with appropriate ceremonies, laid the foundation of the monument, which will be erected to the memory of Doctors George and William G. Craighhead. They were brothers, very skillful physicians, and most estimable gentlemen, who long lived in the town of Danville. The design of the monument is said to be very handsome.

General William Walker has arrived in Washington. His return to the North just at the time it was supposed he would be on his way to Nicaragua has obscured the Argus-eyed men of the press. There are some extraordinary movements being made that will probably astonish real "natives" very soon.

Accounts from St. Johns, Porto Rico, to the 16th ult., report sugar and molasses scarce, and a number of foreign vessels in port waiting cargoes. It was the general opinion that the sugar crop would be a short one, owing to the drought that had prevailed for a long period. The island was healthy and perfectly quiet.

It is stated as a proof of the confidence which capitalists repose in the government, that a few days ago a warrant was drawn in favor of the United States treasurer for about \$488,500, being the amount of the premium accruing to the government on the late \$10,000,000 loan.

The Union tent, which is so conspicuous a feature in the religious movement at Philadelphia, is now erected at Quakertown, Bucks county, for the winter, where, enclosed as it has been, with a large, frame building, was dedicated to Divine worship November 7th. To illustrate the union spirit exemplified in this missionary effort, we may state that the committee which superintended the erection of the building, in order to retain the tent in that locality during the winter, was composed of two Friends, two Lutherans, two German Reformers, two Methodists, one Moravian, and one Methodist. At the dedication, Revs. Theophilus Stork, D. D., pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran church, in Philadelphia, Mr. Bigler, pastor of the Moravian church, at Bethlehem, and several other clergymen of Episcopal, Presbyterian, German Reformed, Methodist, and other persuasions, were present and took part in the exercises.

In the recent address of Hon. T. L. Clingman before the North Carolina State Fair, he mentions in connection with the manufacture of wine, and the difficulty on the Atlantic slope of the United States of preventing its acetous fermentation, a remarkable fact concerning a locality of the western part of that state. In a district of a few miles in extent on the Tryon mountain, neither dew nor frost is ever known. The same district is remarkable for the variety and excellence of its native grapes, and they are often found in fine condition in the open air as late as December. The dryness of the atmosphere in the locality mentioned, and its equality of temperature are most remarkable, and we should like to know more concerning it.

The bullion in the Bank of France now stands at about \$120,000,000—a far higher sum than was ever before held by that establishment, and more than \$9,000,000 in excess of the largest total ever collected in the Bank of England. At the commencement of the present year, the Bank of France held less than \$50,000,000, and the influx in nine months has therefore been \$70,000,000. At the Bank of England, the total at the beginning of the year, was \$33,000,000, and it is now more than \$95,000,000. The highest sum it ever possessed was \$111,000,000 in July, 1852.

A letter has been received from Mr. Anderson, one of the best chess-players in Germany, and the victor of the chess tournament held in London the year of the great exhibition, stating that he will pass his Christmas holidays in Paris, to contend with Mr. Morphy. He intends arriving in the French capital about the 18th of December and will remain a fortnight. It is not, however, certain that the young American player can remain in Paris so late in the year.—London News 22d.

The northeasterly storm which commenced on Tuesday last, in New York, lasted all the week. The storm was accompanied by considerable rain, causing no little damage to property about the docks, and in all probability shall shortly bear of disastrous freshets in the rivers of the interior of the country. There is a large fleet of vessels outward bound in the North river, all waiting for a change of weather.

The American portion of the population in Liberia, have commenced, with much spirit, the cultivation of cotton. President Benson, in a recent letter, says:—"There has been twenty times more cotton planted by American-Liberians this year than ever before, of both native and foreign seed, and I feel sanguine that its cultivation will increase each succeeding year."

We continue the weekly statements of Imports at New York, taken from the Journal of Commerce. Among the articles, we notice \$11,310 in opium; \$69,296 in furs, \$16,119 in preserves; \$2,742 in raisins; \$14,888 in nuts; \$41,055 in jewelry; \$45,008 in watches; \$28,012 in brandy; \$30,162 in wine; \$22,527 in champagne; 46,830 in cigars; \$48,132 in tobacco; \$17,394 in wool.

Later from California.

By the Overland Mail.—St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The overland mail brings San Francisco papers of the 11th ult. The Alta Californian furnishes the following summary of the news since the departure of the steamer:

The first mail from St. Louis reached San Francisco unexpectedly on the morning of the 10th ult., in 24 days. Arrangements were being made for appropriately celebrating the event. A telegraphic dispatch had been received at San Francisco from the summit of the Sierra Nevada.

The steamer Cortez sailed for Victoria on the 9th, with only twenty passengers.—Steamers were returning daily loaded down with disheartened miners. The total amount of Fraser River gold dust deposited at the San Francisco mint to October last, was \$57,000.

On the night of the 6th ult., a fire occurred at Jamestown, which destroyed twenty-seven houses, involving a loss of \$250,000.

Business at San Francisco had generally been quiet since the departure of the steamer, but the demand from the country was full.

Health of Charleston.

The yellow fever has nearly disappeared from Charleston, very few fatal cases having occurred last week. The Courier, of Thursday last, says:

"A large and increasing business has been carried on in our principal stores during the past three or four days. The waters are waiting pressure, though steam is working with all its might and speed. True, there are no signs of winter bustle and energy along Hayne and Meeting streets, for their customers prefer to come and see and select. They must watch for the silent blessing. But those sections washed by the river are alive with clatter and encumbered with the evidences of prosperity."

Many have returned to their homes during the past week, many are waiting for fruit to open the city gates. We would not advise any who fear the disease to expose themselves to it. But the decrease in the number of cases and its diminished virulence, justify us in expecting its disappearance even without the presence of frost."

Funerals of a Murdered Policeman.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The funeral of Rigdon, who was murdered on Friday night, pressure, took place this afternoon. A large body of the police, and numerous citizens assembled, although forming an immense crowd, without the least disturbance to the public residence. There was no disturbance to the solemnities of the occasion. The two murderers have been indicted, and will be brought to trial during the present week.

The Betts on the New York Prize Fight.

Arrival of the Bremer Circassian.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. Johns, N. F., Nov. 6.—The screw steamer Circassian, from Galway, on the morning of the 27th ult., arrived at this port at half-past six o'clock, last evening.

The first part of the passage, the Circassian encountered stormy weather. She has 300 passengers for New York.

By this arrival we have Liverpool mail advices of the evening of the 25th, and telegraphic accounts to noon of the 26th.

The royal mail steamer Arabia from New York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 24th.

The steamer Hudson, from New York for Bremen, put into Southampton on the 23d for coals.

The British war steamer Gorgon arrived at Plymouth on the 23d from Halifax and Fayal. The Gorgon took soundings for another line of Atlantic telegraph from the banks of Newfoundland to the entrance of the English Channel, via Fayal.

The Daily News says the North Atlantic Steam Company (Galway line) received by the City of Washington applications from America for 250,000 stock, which added to the subscription already made, exceeds the required capital.

The British board of trade returns for the year ending September 30th show a decrease in exports during the last nine months of over £2,400,000.

The submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais had ceased working, and was believed to be broken—communication between the two countries was kept up via Ostend.

FRANCE.—The French Breadstuffs markets continue dull.

The Portuguese government yields the Chinese to France, declaring that it yields only to the threatened employment of force. The Paris Patrie says that Portugal yielded not from fear but wisdom.

PRUSSIA.—The first Chamber rejected, by 80 to 76, a proposition to send an address to the King and Prince Regent.

TURKEY.—The American frigate Wabash arrived at Constantinople on the 11th. A letter says, that as America is not included in the treaty, the Wabash has been allowed to remain in the harbor, and the Dardanelles vessels allowed to pass the Dardanelles, so that thirty only showed in the port-boles, which is nine more than the treaty allows.

Affairs in Serbia were looking very serious. The town people were in arms.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The steamship Eastern City was destroyed by fire at sea on the 24th of August. All on board were saved except one engineer and one passenger, by the ship Merchantman, arrived at Cape Town.

THE LATEST.—London, Tuesday, Oct. 26.—Charles has formally delivered up the ship Portugal to Georges, and liberated the Captain. The Prussian Chambers unanimously affirmed the necessity of the regency, and adjourned.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 25.—The sales of cotton on Saturday and today were 11,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and for export. The market closes dull, with a tendency still downward, with holders offering freely, but showing no disposition to press on the market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 26.—Cotton has declined 1/16d. a lb. since the departure of the America. The sales today are estimated at 4,000 bales. The tendency is still downward.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Oct. 26.—Wheat, Messrs. Bigland, Ayra & Co., report flour dull but rates unchanged. Wheat steady and quiet, at the prices per America. Corn has experienced a slight decline on all qualities; the market is quite dull.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The Republican publishes a communication from a leading Mormon, stating that they have been traduced and slandered, and demanding a full and impartial investigation of all charges against them, with a view of counteracting and overcoming the existing prejudices against that sect.

Mr. Wallace, recently from California, via Salt Lake, reports having seen on the Plateau, 1,565 leopards, 8,061 hawks of oxen, 704 mules, 46 horses, and 1,230 head of loose cattle.

READING, Pa., Nov. 6.—The anti-Leocompton Democrats, of Berks county, celebrated the triumph of Douglas, in Illinois, at noon today, by firing a salute of one hundred guns.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 5.—There is great rejoicing here among the Douglas Democracy. Thirty-two guns were fired on the Park this afternoon, in honor of the victory in Illinois.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The Douglas men in this city fired 100 guns last evening in honor of his success.

Nov. 6.—Whiskey 18 cents. Hogs active, and prices advanced. Sales of 600 head for December delivery. Those buying are chiefly farmers and drivers from the interior. Louisville dealers are also buying. Eastern men are not buying, and city packers are acting cautiously. The season is fully opened. The weather is cool. Lord 9½ cents for December delivery. Western mess pork \$15 50, with an active demand.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Nov. 6.—The Synod of the (New School) Presbyterian Church of Virginia, met at Portsmouth, 4th inst. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles H. Road, D. D., of Richmond. The Rev. E. H. Cuneo, of Northampton county, was elected moderator, and the Rev. Messrs. Fletcher and Gray were elected clerks.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—In the third Congressional district, Charles Larrabee, Democrat, has a majority of 1,130 votes, with Oyster and Shawan counties to hear from. Mr. Larrabee is considered elected over Billingshurst, Republican, the present member.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Deaths by fever, Tuesday, 23.

The Black Warrior has arrived from Havana, with upwards of \$800,000 in specie.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 6.—Eighty-three counties have been heard from. If the vote of the remaining counties is the same as in 1856, the Democratic State ticket will be elected by a small majority.

QUEBEC, Nov. 6.—The steamer Anglo Saxo sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning, with ninety-five passengers, for Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The deaths in this city yesterday, by yellow fever, were 18.

Champion.

Virginia Railroads—Their Future.

We have had before us, recently, the Reports of three of the leading Railroad Companies of the State—to wit: the Virginia and Tennessee, the South Side, and the Orange and Alexandria. These Reports all show that, notwithstanding the financial troubles of the past year, which, of course, lessened the travel—and the failure of the wheat crop in many portions of the State, which lessened the freight—these Roads have all increased their receipts, and improved their financial condition.

This result cannot be ascribed, altogether, to the increase of travel upon the Roads, consequent upon the opening of the Great North-Eastern and South-Western line.—The through line was not opened until some time in June—and, although there is a perceptible increase in the receipts after that time, it is evident, upon a general review of the whole year's operations, that the affairs of each one of these Companies, independent and exclusive of all connection with the through line of travel, are in a much more satisfactory and promising condition than ever before.

Two causes conduce to this result, both of which will become more and more operative with every succeeding year. The first is, the steady reduction in the proportion of working expenses, thereby leaving the net revenues so much the greater—and the other is, the continued increase in the transportation service of our roads, arising from the improvement in Agriculture, the opening of countries hitherto inaccessible to market, and the connection with other roads leading in all directions through the Confederacy.

Thus, in regard to the first, we notice not only upon our Virginia Roads, but all through the South, an actual decrease in the percentage of working expenses to the gross revenues. This does not result altogether in an absolute reduction of the amount expended—though in some cases, as upon the South-Side Road, this may truthfully be said—but it proceeds from the fact that the officers of our Railroad Companies, by a wise system of economy, do not permit the working expenses to keep pace with the increase of the business done. Thus, if a Railroad Company, whose gross receipts last year were half a million, paid fifty per cent of it for working expenses, its net revenue was two hundred and fifty thousand. If the same company, this year, has a gross revenue of one million, and its working expenses only the same as they were last year, the net revenue is seven hundred and fifty thousand—just 25 per cent being paid for expenses. Thus, we see that it is due more to increase of business than to any absolute reduction of expenses, that these Companies are enabled to bring down the percentage of charges every year.

Moreover, the working expenses upon our roads are comparatively small, *per se*. We are informed by the American Railroad Journal that in Massachusetts none of the Roads pay less than fifty per cent. True, their charges, particularly for travel, are much less than with us—and consequently, their receipts, for an equal amount of business, are a great deal smaller. But, as a general thing, our grades are much easier in the South than with the Northern Roads—and, of course, there is an appreciable difference, for this reason alone, in the annual expense of conducting the operations of the respective Roads. We know of no Northern Roads that make a showing, like the Orange and Alexandria and the East Tennessee and Georgia, of only forty-one per cent of working expense, as compared with the gross receipts.

The receipts upon all of our Virginia Roads are bound to increase, as well from passengers as from freight. The next Census, we have no hesitation in predicting, will demonstrate an increase in the agricultural productions of Virginia, since the last Census was taken, that will "astonish" even "the natives." And yet, for all this, the agricultural capacity of Virginia has never yet been estimated. Indeed, so boundless is it, that one might well shrink from the task. When this vast region—an empire within an empire—shall have been subjected to the rearing hands of industry and of art, who shall set a limit to the capacities of the Old Commonwealth? What Malthus will undertake to compute, with mathematical precision, the agricultural and the mineral wealth, and the fruits of manufacturing industry, which Virginia will pour out every year into our domestic and foreign markets? In all of this prospective prosperity, the Railroads have a living and important interest.—Lynchburg Virginian.

A Fine Prospect.

A report from Washington is in circulation, that, with the opening of the approaching session of Congress, a bill will be introduced for the repeal of the population restriction of the English Kansas compromise. Practically, it matters very little whether this restriction be repealed or left standing, for it is essentially a nullity; but as the proposition for a repeal, if introduced, will doubtless give rise to a discussion which will absorb, perhaps, at least two-thirds of the session, we have no objection to the experiment. And why? Because the Kansas question will be so much time stolen from the hungry harpies of the lobby, and the remaining month will be all required for the consideration of the regular annual appropriations. If there were any chances of any good thing from the closing three months session of this demoralized and factious Congress, we might deplore the reopening of the Kansas case and clamor, but as the best that we can expect of the bag end of this Congress is limited to the appropriation bills, a month or two expended upon Kansas will at least be less expensive to the Treasury than the expense of the Kansas lobby, and the schemes of the lobby. We submit this view of the case to Mr. Secretary Cobb.—N. Y. Herald.

To Make Tailow Candles Hard.

I noticed a request a short time since in the Country Gentleman, for a receipt to make soft tailow hard. I send you one known by experiment to be good. Take 12 pounds of tallow half a gallon of water to which add three table-spoons of pulverized alum, and two do. salt-petre, which heat and dissolve; then add your tallow and one pound of beeswax; boil all together, until the water evaporates, and skim well while boiling. It should not be put in your mould before you can bear your hand in it. The candles look much nicer when the wicks are not tied at the bottom. Never heat your moulds to draw your candles in cold weather.

Perhaps it is not generally known that tailow from beaves fed on corn or grain, is much softer than when fed on grass or clover; therefore the tallow from grass fed cattle should always be hard, with the addition of very little alum and beeswax. In very cold weather less alum must be used, or they will crack so as to fall to pieces sometimes; and a third more of each should be used in very warm weather, if the tallow is very soft. With a little management you can always have hard tailow for summer use, where you make all your own candles.—Clarke Journal.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The deaths in this city yesterday, by yellow fever, were 18.

The championship of America, and one may rather fairly conclude of the world, in respect to chess playing, belongs to Paul Morphy. The championship that was the garden of the brutal 'fair at Long Point, Upper Canada, was officially adjudged to every body knows who, and now there is another championship that is to be struggled for and talked about, at least if people will be so kind as to take to gratify seekers after notoriety.—This third matter is the championship for billiard playing, and it is to be between Michael Phelan, of New York, the existing 'champion of America,' and John Seatter, of Detroit, also a 'champion.' There is no denying it, the present rage is 'championship.'—Nat. Int.

ILLINOIS.—Gen. Wm. Walker, the Nicaraguan filibuster, at Brown's hotel in this city, having arrived here on Saturday afternoon last. It is said by those who profess to be posted as to the whys and wherefores of his movements, that his object is to protect against the late proclamation of President Buchanan. Others assert that he has another object in view, and that we are on the eve of some extraordinary movements with which he is connected.—Wash. Star.

Close of the State Fair.

The weather yesterday was dismal enough. The bumpy breeze for the rest of the week were destined to a sad disappointment, and the rain fell pitilessly, and with provoking monotony all day long. Mud beneath and water above and about us, presented the prospect of a sad fate to that which had so auspiciously begun, and the Fair would in a general slump!

Such weather at such a time, and on the day when the audience is always the largest, was very much like throwing cold water on the whole affair, and the opinion prevailed generally that it would prove a damper. Despite the inclemency of the day, however, the gathering upon the grounds was not very far short of that of Thursday, and the number of ladies present, slipping daintily over the wet grass and leaves, showing their pretty feet, plainly indicated they never mind the weather so the wind don't blow.

The little booths erected on the right of the road were retelling men whiskey at an alarming rate, and even on the grounds most of the most abstemious habits became regularly soaked.

After proceeding, however, in a regular way, and at 11 o'clock the premiums were awarded.

At 12 m., as announced, notwithstanding the streaming clouds, the mimicry of Ashby de la Z. uche began, and Knights of lofty names, on flying steeds, scattered the mud and water on every side. We did not remain to witness the exciting contest, being decidedly anti-hydrophatic, and slightly given to rheumatism.

The successful knight was Mr. J. L. Williams, of Newtown, who chose the beautiful and accomplished Miss Emma Cosina, of this city, as (Queen of Love and Beauty. The ceremony of coronation took place at Jarratt's Hotel.—Petersburg Int.

The Abducted Jewish Child.

The polemic in the French journals on the subject of the abduction of the Jewish child at Bologna, in Italy, and its retention by the government at Rome, has become most violent. The French Government has addressed to the pope a demand for the restoration of the child to its parents, but this demand has been refused, as the pope has it is said, no right to interfere. The London correspondent of the New York Commercial says:

"The Emperor of France, it is believed, will not allow the matter to rest where it is. He will make another appeal, this time backed by the names of other Catholic sovereigns, and in case of refusal will order the commander in chief of the French army at Rome to seize the child and restore it to its parents. The abductors contend that the child had been baptised in the Catholic church, and they were therefore justified in taking care of it."

A Baltimore Murderer.

The Washington Star, in noticing the brutal murder of officer Rigdon, in Baltimore city, by Marion Cropper, says:

"Marion Cropper is the same person as 'Mal-lory Kropp,' who headed the mob that attacked the fourth ward polls in this city, in June, 1857, armed with a large tomahawk, which he brandished among the terrified voters in a manner to drive many from the ground. Under the last mentioned name he was afterwards indicted by the grand jury here for being engaged in the riot, but so far as we are concerned, no requisition was ever issued by the criminal court with a view to having him brought to trial. He will be recognized by most of our citizens who were present on the occasion above referred to, who will never forget his bull-head, short-cropped hair, ironed boots, long legs, and the devilish weapon with which he clove his way among the legal voters of Washington, scattering them before him like so many affrighted sheep."

An Evil Fomented.

In announcing yesterday morning to his congregation his purpose of commencing a religious service, especially for the young, every Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Mr. Halsey brought attention to what will strike every one as too lamentable a fact in the history of the present age. He remarked that up to the age of sixteen years, or thereabout, the male children of a family usually attend church with their parents and belong to the Sunday school, but after that age they begin to think themselves too large for association with children, and at the same time do not feel the interest of adult religious instruction, and thus, to a great extent, abandon church altogether, or pay it very little and indifferent regard. From the youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two or twenty-three, and as often as not of